

shreds. Congress needs to exercise extensive and searching oversight of those powers, and it must take corrective action. The inspector general's report has shown both that current safeguards are inadequate and that the Government cannot be trusted to exercise those powers lawfully. Congress must address these problems and fix the mistakes it made in passing and reauthorizing the flawed PATRIOT Act.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD ARTHUR TIBBS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, it is my privilege to call to the attention of my colleagues a great Ohioan and distinguished Tuskegee Airman, Howard Arthur Tibbs, who this week will be posthumously awarded the Congressional Gold Medal.

Much has been written about the valiant service and tremendous bravery of these African-American men during World War II. Collectively the Airmen flew over 15,000 sorties and 1,500 missions in their legendary P-51 Mustangs. They were awarded two Presidential Unit Citations, 744 Air Medals, 150 Distinguished Flying Crosses, and numerous individual bronze and silver stars.

But this simple listing of their military accomplishments does not capture the true breadth of their commitment and sacrifice to this country. Not only did they greatly contribute to the Allies' defeat of the Axis Powers, but they did so within a highly segregated military. It has been stated that "These airmen fought two wars—one against a military force overseas and the other against racism at home and abroad."

Howard Arthur Tibbs exemplified the qualities for which the Tuskegee Airmen are so admired. At the age of 24, the Salem, OH native enlisted into the service of his country at Fort Hayes in Columbus, OH. He fought bravely and served honorably under tremendously challenging conditions. Our State and our Nation are indebted to him and his fellow airmen for their sacrifice.

A window into the character of Howard Arthur Tibbs is provided by the advice he gave his children. "Give each day your best," he told them, "and the best is bound to come back to you." Howard Tibbs certainly gave his best to this country, and this country is right to recognize his bravery and accomplishment.

I proudly celebrate the life and sacrifice of this great Ohioan on the occasion of his posthumous award of the Congressional Gold Medal.

NEW MEXICO'S TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to New Mexico's Tuskegee Airmen. With the awarding of the Congressional Gold Medal to John Allen, Robert Lawrence, and James Williams, we express our gratitude for their service, sacrifice, and leadership. Their military service in

World War II helped pave the way for the future desegregation of our Armed Forces and country.

Each of these men distinguished themselves while serving our Nation. Robert Lawrence flew 33 separate combat missions over Italy, defending American bombers from the Luftwaffe. John Allen spent 20 years working for the Strategic Air Command following his World War II service. James Williams fought against segregationist policies at his base before becoming an accomplished surgeon. The Congressional Gold Medal, and invitation to the Capitol, shows how far we have come; many of the Tuskegee Airmen can recall when Black Americans were excluded from these hallowed hallways. However, I know it will take more than this award to eradicate the remaining vestiges of racism and prejudice these men have experienced. I pledge to continue working in that spirit and will keep these men in mind in the process.

The great State of New Mexico can be proud it is home to three such outstanding men. I hope that each of them knows how very much we value their contributions to our society in their efforts working for justice, our military for what the service they performed while in uniform, and our nation for teaching all Americans the importance of equality at any cost. I again thank them for all they have done.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. REED. Mr. President, in 1821, the Greeks began their 8-year battle for independence against the Ottoman Empire after over 400 years of Turkish rule. The beginning of the Greek Revolution eventually led to Greece's recognition as an autonomous power in 1832, secured with the signing of the Treaty of Constantinople.

The United States and Greece are very fortunate to have always had strong ties. James Monroe, President during the beginning of the Greek Revolution, publicly expressed a "strong hope" for Greece, which led to increasing support for the Greek people. These interactions of the past significantly represent the current relationship between the United States and Greece.

Our two countries continue as allies today, sharing the common ideals of freedom and democracy. We fought side by side in both world wars and currently work together in the war on terrorism. Greece has been a strong contributor to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force and in providing security at the Kabul International Airport in Afghanistan. The support that Greece has offered in the war on terrorism has proved to be invaluable.

The historic friendship between Greece and United States has been one of mutual respect and support. A Greek proverb says "Take an old man's counsel and an experienced man's knowledge." The United States has been continuously influenced by the history,

principles, and culture of Greece. I am proud to recognize March 25 as Greek Independence Day, including as an original cosponsor of a Senate resolution to so designate this day. I send all Greek-Americans in Rhode Island and throughout the world my best wishes as they celebrate their independence.

SOMALIA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, in recent weeks, we have seen a level of chaos and brutal violence in Mogadishu, Somalia, that is tragic and horrific, not to mention extremely dangerous to our national security interests. According to the U.N., 40,000 people fled Mogadishu in February, and conditions have only deteriorated this month. Humanitarian access is severely restricted. Ugandan troops serving in an African Union peacekeeping force have been attacked. Last week a cargo plane was shot down. The Transitional Federal Government has been overwhelmed by the violence, and appears unable or unwilling to work with rival clans and other opponents. A mere 3 months after the Ethiopian incursion, the TFG is isolated and a dangerous power vacuum is forming.

These are the conditions that permit terrorist organizations to operate in Somalia, as they have for years. Insecurity and lawlessness facilitated the rise of the Islamic courts in recent years and now circumstances are again conducive for extremist elements to regroup and return. In other words, without a consistent, comprehensive plan for fostering stability in Somalia, we could find ourselves faced with the same conditions that preceded the Ethiopian incursion against the courts and subsequent U.S. military operations.

The United States and the international community has approached Somalia, and continues to approach Somalia, sporadically, with policy made on the fly and with few resources directed toward long-term political and economic development. When required by Congress to provide a comprehensive plan for Somalia, the Administration has failed to do so. In February, when I asked the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs why this legally mandated report was overdue, she indicated that that the Department was busy responding to "fast-moving events on the ground." But that is precisely the problem. Ad hoc approaches to Somalia have not worked; they have never worked. There was no comprehensive plan last year, when the Islamic courts took advantage of years of civil conflict to consolidate their power. There was no plan when Ethiopian troops entered Somalia, even though the international community had no ready peacekeeping capability to follow. There was no plan when the TFG was installed in Mogadishu with no effective international framework to ensure that it could govern. And there was no broader plan when U.S.

airstrikes pursued targets in a country that, unless policies change, will remain a terrorist safe haven for years to come.

None of what we are seeing in Somalia today should come as a surprise. Last fall, Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles was loudly proclaiming his intention to go into Somalia. In my own meeting with Meles in early December, he told me exactly what he intended to do. He would enter Somalia, he would teach the Islamic courts a lesson, and he would withdraw. Ethiopia, he told me, had neither the capability nor the desire to engage in nation building. I asked him about the instability that might ensue and warned him against an invasion. The lessons from Iraq were perhaps inevitable and we discussed them. Yet Meles was committed to a strike against the Islamic courts, regardless of what would follow. In other words, quick military action was, from his perspective, in Ethiopia's national interests, even without an adequate international political framework or a robust peacekeeping capability.

That does not mean, however, that this was in America's national interests. I do not know if the Ethiopian incursion would have occurred if the United States had sought to stop it. I do know that the ruins left behind by this incursion were foreseeable and there was no excuse for the United States and the international community to have been caught so shamefully unprepared.

As I warned in January, even after the incursion there was a brief window of opportunity to bring some stability to Somalia. That window may have now closed. Still, we have no choice but to do what we should have been doing all along. It is in our interest to increase support for the peacekeepers who are currently being asked to police a state of chaos. It is in our interest to identify economic resources that could be used for development in Somalia and as an incentive for stability and representative government. And it is in our interest to promote a broad, international framework for stability in Somalia. It is not acceptable for the Transitional Federal Government to resist the tough political choices—including the inclusion of rival factions and clans—necessary to establish an effective national government that is seen as credible and legitimate by its own people as well as the international community. It is the Somalis who suffer when there is no representative government, and it is the terrorists who benefit. And it is irresponsible for other countries in the region to pursue their separate, conflicting agendas in Somalia rather than contribute to a sustainable compromise.

The stabilization and reconstruction of Somalia will not happen without a real commitment of attention and political capital from the United States. We must appoint a Special Envoy to work fulltime on Somalia and the Horn of Africa. The ambassadors in the region all have their own host countries

to worry about every day. And it is not an option for the Secretary of State to be "in the lead on our Somalia policy," as the Assistant Secretary stated in February. Such unfocused leadership results in precisely the kind of sporadic response to events in Somalia that has so utterly failed us.

Last week, the violence in Mogadishu took a grisly and familiar turn: the dragging and mutilating of bodies through the streets. It was these kinds of images that helped prompt the United States to turn away from Somalia 15 years ago. But, as we learned in Nairobi and Tanzania in 1998, when we turn away from Somalia, we invite disaster. That does not mean that there was a military solution in 1993—certainly, the poorly defined U.S. military mission in Somalia 14 years ago was not a solution. Nor does it mean that there is a military solution now. Airstrikes can never, by themselves, dry up a terrorist safe haven, nor can they bring to power a stable government with which we can work to pursue our mutual interests.

Yet all too often, military options are all we consider, all we plan for, and all we devote resources to. High-level diplomacy has been neglected. Economic investments have been short-changed. And, worst of all, those who are supposed to be leaders on this issue have already gotten distracted.

We cannot afford to let history repeat itself. If we do not act, conditions will continue to deteriorate. Civilians will die. Extremists who offer the promise of a modicum of security will not only emerge, but will be welcomed by a population desperate for some peace. Terrorist networks will thrive. And plots against the United States will be hatched.

The longer we continue to neglect Somalia, the longer we potentially undermine our own national security.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

A TRIBUTE TO DOUG BYRNE

• Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the service and sacrifice of Officer Doug Byrne.

My wife Joan and I were deeply saddened to hear of the senseless death of Officer Doug Byrne while in the line of duty March 26, in Aurora, CO, responding to a man dying of a seizure.

It takes a person of great conviction and courage to become an officer of the law. It takes a commitment to community, hard work, and patience. Officer Doug Byrne possessed these very qualities. And unfortunately, Officer Doug Byrne paid the ultimate price.

Officer Doug Byrne was the 5th Aurora police officer to be killed in the line of duty. According to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, more than 17,500 officers have been killed nationwide since 1792, including 236 in Colorado.

Doug Byrne was the second Aurora officer to be killed in the past 6

months. Aurora Police Detective Mike Thomas made his ultimate sacrifice last September.

A native of Aurora at 37 years of age, Doug joined the Aurora Police Department in 2004, and was known for his dedication to his profession. He served as a field training officer for recruits new to the force. From 1998–2004, Doug served the City of Glendale, CO, Police Department. There he distinguished himself by receiving the medal of valor by rescuing distraught tenants in an apartment complex fire. Officer Doug Byrne is someone who knows what service to country is as well. Doug served his country as a U.S. Marine in the Persian Gulf War during the liberation of Kuwait. Doug was a graduate of Gateway High School in Aurora.

The City of Aurora will forever be grateful for Officer Doug Byrne's service and dedication to the safety and well-being of others, and his contributions will be remembered.

Officer Byrne is survived by his parents. Doug had many friends and will be deeply missed.

I extend my deepest sympathy to the family of Officer Doug Byrne. May his bravery and unwavering sense of duty serve as a role model for the future generation of law officers.

Thank you for your service, Officer Byrne. Rest in peace, Sir. End of watch: Monday, March 26, 2007.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES WILLIAMS

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I wish to speak today on behalf of the Tuskegee Airman; specifically, I would like to speak about Dr. James Williams, a Tuskegee Airman, renowned physician, and one of my Las Cruces constituents. He has lived a fascinating life and I think that the following story truly exemplifies why he is deserving of a Congressional Gold Medal.

As a World War II-era first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps, Dr. Williams was put into a terribly difficult situation when he refused a superior White officer's order to sign a base regulation. The effect of this regulation would have been to keep Black officers from entering the White officers' club, tennis courts, and pool. He rightly recognized that a segregated Army was not one that would be able to fight wars together. Because of this act of disobedience, he and 100 other Black officers were sent to Godman Field, KY, where they were met by 75 armed MPs. Held under house arrest at Godman, some there felt that they were being more closely watched than the German POWs being housed there.

Thankfully, the house arrest only lasted for 5 days before the Black officers were able to show that the White officers looking to keep the base facilities segregated were failing to follow Army regulations. They were quickly released and returned back to Freeman Field. However, a letter of reprimand